



THURSDAY EVENING FEB. 1, 1894.

IT HAS been stated in the GAZETTE'S Washington correspondence that the prospect for an increase of naval vessels by the present Congress is any thing else than favorable. Well, hardly, as some of the new ships have to be cut in two and lengthened in order to keep them from turning over. The improvements in naval architecture and armament are now so great and so frequent that war vessels built one year are back numbers the next; and as there is no probability that this country will have any use for such vessels in the near future, unless it shall continue to appoint such ministers as Messrs. Egan, Stevens and Smythe, and such naval commanders as Admiral Benham, it will certainly be the part of wisdom to waste no more money in building them, especially in view of the present depleted condition of the Treasury.

THE best provision in the new tariff bill, in every aspect in which that bill can be viewed, is the one that imposes a tax on surplus incomes. It will be collected only from those who can well afford to pay it, and it is a tax to which every sane man, if not subject to it, will strain his very heart strings to render himself so. But the bill is objectionable in that, while it protects with a forty per cent. duty New England manufactures, made by burning Virginia coal, it removes the last vestige of protection from that coal. It will rob the people, but as it will rob them twenty per cent. less than the McKinley bill, all true democrats give it their support, hoping that it may be amended in the Senate.

THE old bill providing for female physicians at the insane asylums is again before the legislature. This is another one of the northernisms which some of the ill-informed and unwise members of the body referred to want to inflict upon the State. A competent and efficient gentleman, as the superintendent of an asylum, should have the appointment of all his subordinates. Such a man will hold himself liable for any delinquencies that may occur, and, doing so, will naturally do all that is possible to prevent them. Of course there are women nurses for the female wards, but the lot of the poor inmates is bad enough as it is, without subjecting them to the treatment of other cranks.

THE RICHMOND Times vies with the northern republican jingoes in its praise of Admiral Benham, of the U. S. navy, for unwarrantable interference with the affairs of a foreign nation by breaking the blockade of the port of Rio de Janeiro. This shows either that the Times's information is defective, or that its judgment is cockeyed, to both of which imputations however it rendered itself liable by asserting, before the recent Senatorial election, that it had evidence to prove that crooked means had been employed in the selection of the men who were to choose the Senator, but by refusing to divulge that evidence in time for it to be effective, even if it had been sustained, which was not the case.

THE Pope has decided that the late Father Corrigan was wrong and that Bishop Wigger is right. If he would now decide that Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Ireland are wrong, and that Archbishop Corrigan and all the other Bishops are right, and will appoint Archbishop Corrigan a cardinal and make him his delegate in this country in place of Mgr. Satolli, who is going away, he will do better still, and will restore not only the discipline but the good feeling that existed among Catholics here before, in an unfortunate hour for his church, he was induced to send the latter as his delegate across the sea.

THE Richmond State designates the Abingdon congressional district as the "rock ribbed democratic Ninth district of Virginia." And yet Mr. Bowen, a republican, has represented that district in the U. S. House of Representatives twice during recent years. Something's the matter with the Richmond papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1894. In the Senate to-day Mr. Hill, by request of the republican legislature of that body, presented a resolution adopted by that body congratulating the usurping government of Hawaii upon their success in securing "independence from monarchy." It is said Mr. Hill, in compliance with a similar request, will present a resolution from the same body requesting him and his colleague to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Peckham. That a republican legislature should request democratic Senators to vote to confirm a democratic nominee, who for years has been trying to break up the democratic party in this State, is something new.

Messrs. Robert Harper and Frank Norris, rival applicants for the Leesburg postoffice, were here to-day, and both had interviews with Congressman Meredith. But the case is settled so far as the latter is concerned, as he told

the GAZETTE'S correspondent to-day, that he had decided to recommend Mr. Harper.

The distillers of the Free State, in Fauquier county, Virginia, who have got into trouble with the internal revenue officers, are here in force to-day trying to settle by compromise their matter with Commissioner Miller.

The Senate to-day on motion of Mr. Vest, who said he made it in the interest of humanity, agreed that on Wednesday next it would take a vote on the bill to enlarge the government printing office by an addition to it to be built on the adjoining lot.

The subcommittee of the House judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Morse of Massachusetts to put God in the Constitution, heard arguments from several Pennsylvania preachers in its favor to-day, but, as Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, the chairman, said, owing to the gravity of the resolution, its consideration would be postponed until the whole committee could hear it discussed.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hunt presented petitions from the Powhatan Manufacturing Company of Lambert's Point and from the Norfolk Knitting Mills against the knitted goods schedule of the new tariff bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate the names of the bidders for the new bonds, in order that the country may know how many of the bonds will go into the hands of the people and how many into those of a few rich bankers.

Representative Meredith called at the War Department this morning with Col. Greunville Gaines of Warrenton, who is an applicant for a position in that department in whose behalf he desired to say a few words. The messenger after taking in his card informed him that Secretary Lamont declined to see him on that business, but would see him on any other. Mr. Meredith sent word back by the messenger to the effect that he would not bother the Secretary with that or any other business hereafter, and, with his friend, left the department in anything else than a good humor with the head thereof.

Mr. Tyler of Virginia has introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of the Nelson House, at Yorktown, Virginia. The house was erected in 1712 and is still in good condition. It stands on the Yorktown battle field and was the birthplace and residence of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., the distinguished patriot and companion in arms of Washington and Lafayette.

The Navy Department has received an official account of Admiral Benham's action at Rio, and has sent him a dispatch sanctioning everything he has done.

The Senate quadricentennial committee decided to-day that St. Gaudens's nude figure on the reverse of the Chicago fair medal must be changed or draped.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are conflicting reports concerning Mr. Gladstone's intended resignation of the premiership.

The race between the steamers Majestic and New York as to which should first deliver the mail from New York at London, was yesterday won by the Majestic.

At Fall River, Mass., yesterday a sleigh party, made up of 28 members of the sophomore class of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, was struck by a train and three of the boys were killed.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Gorman introduced a bill making it unlawful for railroads to form any pool or arrangement for the appointment of traffic except under conditions provided in the bill he presented.

A train on the Tioga Railroad struck a snowdrift five feet deep, last evening, at Millerton, Pa. The snow-piled so hard against the cab on the fireman's side that it was forced in, and the fireman, George Case, was suffocated.

In Washington yesterday Judge Cox issued an order that Commissioner of Pensions Lochren should cause Monday next why he should not be enjoined from proceeding further against Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, in the matter of the latter's increased pension.

Negotiations for arbitration in Brazil have been temporarily suspended because of the killing of Admiral da Gama's nephew. There was no change in the situation at Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

A dispatch from Rio says that American vessels can now reach the city without interference from the insurgents. President Cleveland will not permit the publication of Admiral Benham's dispatches to the Navy Department.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

C. S. Hupp, a prominent citizen of Shenandoah county, died of grip yesterday.

Mrs. Caroline Walke Whittle, wife of Mr. F. M. Whittle, Jr., died yesterday at her home in Richmond.

At the session of the Norfolk Presbytery yesterday Rev. W. A. Slaymaker was admitted to the presbytery.

The marriage of Mr. William Hill Brown, of Culpeper county, and Miss Daisy Beckham Hoot took place yesterday evening in Zion Episcopal Church, at Charlestown, W. Va.

Miss Anna G., youngest daughter of Captain William G. Crenshaw, and Mr. B. Charles Willis, of Mobile, Ala., were married at Hayfield, the residence of Captain W. G. Crenshaw, in Orange county yesterday.

At Roanoke yesterday Judge Woods in part overruled the demurrer of the "dry" to the application of the "wet" for a mandamus against the excise board to compel a hearing of the application of George K. Moore for a license to sell liquor.

A letter from Floyd Court House reports the suicide there of Dr. W. H. Clark, formerly of Polaski county. The young physician, the letter says, took thirty grains of morphine. He called the proprietors of the hotel where he stopped and informed him of what he had done, and asked that some one be sent to stay with him until death came.

Robert Beard, a Bedford county farmer, died of heart disease Tuesday morning, aged sixty-eight years. He was five feet six inches tall and weighed 350 pounds. The coffin was 7 feet long, 25 inches wide and 25 inches deep. The undertaker says it is the largest coffin ever made in Virginia for a corpse. He has had it on hand for years, and never expected to find sale for it.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Joseph Thornton, near Wiehle Station, Fairfax county, Va., Miss JANE WATSON, in the 74th year of her age.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1894.

The announcement that Mayor Ellyson would not be a candidate for reelection this spring was indeed a surprise to many of that gentleman's friends and the matter was the subject of a great deal of gossip to-day. There was a general expression of regret throughout the city by those who have been the closest to Mr. Ellyson during his six years of service and those who are the most disappointed. The impression prevails that now Mr. Ellyson is out of the race, Alderman R. M. Taylor is the favorite and will win in the coming primary. Mr. Taylor is a good man and will make an excellent Mayor. He has been in the City Council for many years and is regarded as one of the best members in the body. He is very popular and had Mr. Ellyson remained in the fight, would have been his strongest competitor. Indeed, Mr. Taylor's friends claim that he would have won any way.

The "pops" are evidently weakening very fast, though they are struggling awfully hard to hold their heads up. They are a mighty sick lot of people and from present indications they will shortly follow in the path of all other parties that have sprung up and run as a sort of a side issue to either of the national parties. Mr. C. H. Pierson has been chairman and Mr. R. H. Harris secretary since the organization of the populist party in this State. Both of these gentlemen are politicians, and if the way didn't look awfully dark and dreary it is thought they would hardly have resigned their positions. The impression prevails that the death knell has been sounded and it will not be long before the baby's funeral will take place. When they had their foreign missionaries preaching populism in Virginia last fall they expected mighty things, but when the vote was announced they for the first time realized how small they were.

The bill before the Legislature to repeal the one quarter of one per cent. tax on gross sales of real estate is attracting considerable attention among property owners. The movement is a popular one and the measure is apparently only a just request. The tax comes out of the person selling the property, and while some who sell real estate can afford to pay it others cannot, and it is also argued that as real estate agents are taxed very heavily there should be no tax on the party selling.

In the Senate to-day the Miller bill to exempt from the local option law all towns and cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants was the first matter considered. There was not much discussion on the subject, the theme having been about exhausted and when the vote was taken on the engrossment it resulted as follows:

Ayes—Arthur, Barnes, T. H. Berry, Echols, Fairfax, Flood, Green, Harrison, Hatcher, Hay, Herbert, Jones, Lovenstein, Maynard, Miller, Mushbach, Parrish, Washington, Watts—19.

Noes—Barnes, M. H. Buchanan, Harnsberger, Hurt, Jackson, Jordan, Le Cato, Sands, Tredway, Walton, Williams—11.

Senator Echols from Staunton made an able address in advocacy of the bill. During the course of his remarks he reviewed the canvass in Augusta county last fall and said that never were there such debauchery and such attempts to corrupt the suffrage of a free people as were made by men who claimed to be working in the interest of morality, and that they resorted to every means that would bring a vote. He also read one of the prohibition circulars showing the methods used in the canvass. He also said that of the names signed to a recent petition for a prohibition election in Staunton, of the 400 names on that petition 200 were negroes and the others, with the exception of fifty democrats, were republicans and prohibitionists.

Mr. Mushbach said he had intended to make some remarks on the bill, but in the absence of Mr. Stubbs, who was called away by sickness in his family, he would say nothing at this time.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate yesterday the Miller local option bill was ordered to its engrossment. The bill as ordered to its engrossment restricts local option to towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants and to counties and magisterial districts. In other words it exempts from the provisions of the local option law all towns and cities having 5,000 inhabitants and more.

Mr. Buchanan introduced a bill to incorporate the Virginia Seaboard and Western Railroad Co. The charter is for a road from Danville or North Danville to a point on the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, or the Norfolk and Western road near Bristol.

On motion of Mr. Fairfax the report of the mineral lands committee was referred to the committee on finance. The object of Mr. Fairfax in having the report take that direction was to facilitate the perfection of a bill to establish a State board of equalization of taxation.

In the House Mr. Boykin offered two bills to amend the code in relation to the oyster industry. One of them proposes to amend section 11 so as to do away with the provision of the law prohibiting the taking from natural oyster banks of oysters measuring two and a half inches from hinge to mouth and to require oysters to be culled on the rocks when taken. The other bill so amends the existing laws as to make the close season from May 1st to Sept. 1st, except in particular waters as now provided by law. Also to allow owners or occupants of 50 acres of adjacent planting ground in Hampton Roads, Tangier Sound and James river to dredge their planting grounds during the season dredging is permitted by law. The change is to reduce the number of acres from 100 to 50 and to extend the provisions of the act to James river.

Mr. Withers's bill in relation to exemption from jury service came up in the House. The patron made a splendid argument in support of the measure.

Mr. Moon offered an amendment to exempt volunteer fireman and duly advocated it.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Fentress, Thomas, Edmondson and Gibson and the discussion was quite interesting. The amendment and one exempting railway telegraph operators were adopted and the bill was ordered to its engrossment.

A bill was offered by Mr. Clark to require justices to keep a book showing an itemized account of costs and fines in each case tried by him and to

pay the fines and costs to the treasurer of his county or corporation, and to provide for a special commissioner to examine annually the itemized account and report to the court the amount of money received by the justice and if same had been paid to the treasurer, and any other information; and upon default to the Commonwealth by any justice, the court to issue a rule against such justice in default should not be removed from office.

Mr. Logan offered a bill to amend the code in relation to liens.

Mr. Harris called up and had passed his bill to prevent the wanton destruction of dogs in Albemarle county.

The bill to enlarge the powers of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals was made the special and continuing order in the House for to-day at 1 p. m.

The House committee on banks, currency and commerce yesterday took up Mr. Nicol's bill authorizing the establishment of State banks and reported it favorably. The measure is not likely to be voted upon until Congress acts upon the bill to repeal the State bank tax.

The House committee on asylums and prisons will report unfavorably Mr. Byrne's bill to brand convict-made goods providing that no more manufacturing establishments shall be allowed at the penitentiary. Mr. Harwood's bill to abolish convict labor on the Capitol Square was also disapproved by the committee.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

(Correspondence of Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1894.

The council assembled for divine service at ten o'clock in St. Paul's Church. The bishop of the diocese, Revs. Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Walker, B. M. Randolph and W. C. Latane, were in the chancel. The communion service alone was used, at the close of which the council met for business.

The secretary read, at the request of the bishop, the authoritative call for this council, after which the secretary read the names of clerical and lay delegates, reporting 57 clerical and 60 lay delegates present.

The bishop then read his address with reference to the call of this council. He said he had hoped at the last council his health could improve, but during his fall visitations in the diocese this hope was dispelled. His physician told him that he could never visit the country parishes again, and at the advice of many of the clergy, especially those of the city of Richmond, this council was called.

The bishop will assign to the assistant bishop, if elected, the visitation and oversight of the country parishes and some of the cities.

The council moved to go into the election of an assistant bishop, but previous to this the committee on finance met in the vestry room and the council waited for its report.

A question was asked about the authority of the assistant bishop.

The bishop explained that wherever the assistant bishop went he went with full authority, although he (the bishop) reserved to himself the right of visiting any parish whenever he could do so. The bishop said he would speak plainly to be understood that he had no intention of resigning his authority and responsibility as long as he held the office. He had thought of resigning the episcopate, but for two reasons he could not. First, he had no means of living without it; and, secondly, the House of Bishops was very unwilling to accept any resignation except for some very great emergency.

Mr. Joseph R. Bryan then read the report of the finance committee as follows: "That the general expenses of the diocese, except the salaries of the bishops, be the same as heretofore; and that the bishops each receive \$9,000 per annum, the bishop to retain the episcopal residence and the assistant to provide his own house."

A discussion was held on the report of the finance committee, during which the Bishop called Rev. G. W. Nelson to the chair. The report of the committee was finally carried, to take effect upon the consecration of the Assistant Bishop.

The council was now declared by the Bishop to be open for the election of an Assistant Bishop.

A resolution of sympathy with the Bishop, regretting the necessity of the call for this council, was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The council engaged in silent prayer, at the request of the Bishop, before proceeding to the election.

After some discussion about the meaning of the canon on the election of a bishop the council adjourned till 3 o'clock for lunch.

WEDNESDAY, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The following names were put in nomination for Assistant Bishop: Rev. Dr. Newton, by Rev. B. M. Randolph; Rev. John K. Mason, by Rev. H. B. Lee; Rev. Robert Gibson, by Rev. Landon Mason; Rev. A. S. Lloyd, by Rev. S. S. Heyburn; Rev. Robert A. Goodwin, by Rev. W. Latane; Rev. Lewis W. Burton by Rev. Carl Grammer; Rev. Dr. K. Nelson, by Rev. Professor Crawford.

The first ballot was cast and resulted as follows: Mason, 7; Newton, 16; Burton, 15; R. A. Gibson, 2; Kinloch, Nelson, 4; A. S. Lloyd, 2; W. M. Dame, 2. Lloyd and Dame were dropped, and the next ballot found Dr. Newton and Mr. Burton in the lead, Dr. Newton being one ahead.

After three fruitless ballots council adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Dr. Newton was nominated on the fifth ballot, when the election by the clergy was made unanimous.

The election was then confirmed by the laity with only one dissenting vote. Dr. Newton was presented to the council by Rev. Carl Grammer and made an earnest and affecting address.

The signatures of the members of the Council were then appended to the certificate of Dr. Newton's election, and after the usual devotional services with prayer for the bishop in his bereavement, the council adjourned sine die at a quarter after ten at night.

Just before the balloting began Rev. H. B. Lee, of Charlottesville, took the floor. He had a question to propound which would probably bring out some further discussion and possibly some feeling. He, however, felt, he said, it his duty to ask if one of the gentlemen placed in nomination did not hold unorthodox views with reference to the doctrine of eternal punishment. (He alluded to Rev. Robert Gibson.)

Professor Grammer defended vigorously the gentleman to whom Mr. Lee referred. He asked if the council should be influenced by rumors about a man's views, and thought that the council was no place to decide such matters. The remarks of Mr. Lee

gave rise to a spirited discussion which was closed by Rev. Landon Mason who said he had known Mr. Gibson for many years, and he had every proof that Mr. Gibson was in no sense a broad churchman.

Rev. Dr. John B. Newton was born in Westmoreland county, in 1839. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and later studied medicine at the Virginia Medical College, where he received his degree of M. D. He served as a physician in the Confederate army from the beginning of the war to the end, commencing as an assistant surgeon, but being promoted to a regular surgeon's place before the close of the war. After the war he was for many years a prominent layman, and studied for the ministry. He commenced his career as a clergyman at Tappahannock, Essex county.

During the session of the council the bishop had to leave on account of the death of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. M. Whittle. The condition of the bishop's wife is very serious.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The galleries of the House were so inadequate for the enormous crowds seeking admittance there to witness the close of the great tariff struggle in that arena that the overflow filled the galleries of the Senate.

Mr. Hill said that he had received from the legislature of New York State certain resolutions which it became his duty to present to the Senate and which he now did "without comment or remark."

The resolutions were then read. One of them congratulates the President on his abandonment of his Hawaiian policy; and the other is a protest against the Wilson tariff bill.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of the different kinds of government paper money redeemed since January 14, 1875—giving the amounts by years and also as to the authority for the establishment and maintenance of the gold reserve.

"Let that resolution go over till tomorrow," said Mr. Gorman; and it went over.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution which also went over, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the offers made for the new bonds, with the names and places of business of the persons, firms and corporations making offers; and also as to the amount of bonds sold, to whom, and at what prices.

The bond resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, some days ago having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Sherman read an extract from a recent letter of Mr. Charles Foster, late Secretary of the Treasury, explaining that the only preparation which he had made for issuing bonds had reference to the 3 per cent bonds, a bill for which had passed the Senate about a year ago, and which it was supposed would pass the House. Mr. Stewart argued against the Secretary's authority to issue bonds under the provisions of the resumption act.

The bill to repeal the federal election laws was laid before the Senate; but, as no senator was prepared to speak upon it, it went over informally till tomorrow (when Mr. Chandler said he would address the Senate) and Mr. Dolph went on with a speech on the Stewart resolution denying the legality of the proposed bond issue.

HOUSE.

Interest in the closing hours of tariff debate was shown this morning in the attendance at the House. At 10 o'clock the galleries were filled with spectators, although the session did not begin until 11. The public galleries were thrown open at nine o'clock and within five minutes were packed to suffocation. Meanwhile the corridors in the vicinity of the private galleries were filled with an expectant crowd, in which ladies chiefly predominated; and when these were opened it was seen that their capacity was not sufficient to accommodate a fraction of those present.

While escorting Mrs. Hatch through the crowd Maj. Wilson, messenger of the House agricultural committee, was relieved of his watch and chain.

Mr. Reed put in an appearance at 10:45. As his portly figure elbowed its way through the crowd of pages, messengers and others grouped about the Speaker's desk he was recognized by the spectators in the galleries, who rose to their feet and cheered him wildly. He hastily left the floor and sought the seclusion of the private corridor in the rear of the chamber and did not reappear until the session began.

A generous round of applause greeted the arrival of Mr. Crisp, who came in at 11 o'clock, and ascended to the Speaker's chair. Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee, was reported this morning to be in a very nervous and exhausted condition, as a consequence of his severe labors in connection with the preparation of the tariff bill during the past four months. He spent a restless night and is suffering from a severe cold. It is his purpose to start within a few days for the City of Mexico.

As the hour of meeting approached the galleries were crowded to the doors and the aisles were used as seats. Even the members of the press were in many cases unable to gain access to the gallery lobby reserved for them. The scene on the floor of the House was just as exciting as in the galleries. The Speaker's table was ornamented with a magnificent bunch of long-stemmed Marechal Neil roses.

Directly after the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Lockwood, (dem. N. Y.) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called, disclosing the presence of 221 members. During the progress of the call the House was several times disturbed by noise in the gallery, until finally the Speaker had to order

the roll call suspended while he admonished the galleries to preserve order and directed the doorkeepers to clear the spaces about the door. In pursuance of this order a policeman entered the public gallery directly opposite the Speaker, and behind the big clock, and then for some time was unable to get the crowd out or to get out himself. Finally, after a noisy struggle, he managed to escape himself, leaving the crowd in possession.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the question pending when the House adjourned yesterday, Mr. Wilson's motion to close debate on the barley amendment, on which the House divided.

The question then recurred on the amendments to the barley schedule offered late yesterday afternoon. These were an amendment by Mr. Wilson raising the duty on barley from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on barley malt from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. Mr. Tracey had offered an amendment to this raising the duty on barley to 40 per cent.

Several more amendments were offered but defeated.

In accordance with the special order the committee rose and the chairman reported to the Speaker that the House had had under consideration House bill 4864 to reduce taxation and had adopted several amendments.

The Speaker then announced that under the special order three hours would be allowed for debate.

By this time the jam in the corridors had become so great that progress in or through them was difficult and well nigh impossible. The diplomatic and executive galleries filled up under the pressure for seats by others than those for whom they are generally reserved, and the demands upon Speaker Crisp by members for admission of their wives and daughters well nigh drove him frantic. Finally, by tacit consent, the floor was opened to these visitors, and they took their places in the lobby behind the rail.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Reed. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause, which the Speaker made an effort to check. Cheers and applause rang out over the galleries, which continued for some time. There was not a vacant space to be seen in the House, and here and there throughout the hall were seen bits of color indicating the presence of ladies.

Among the members of the Senate who came over to witness the scenes in the lower House were to be seen Senators Washburn, Hoar, Lodge, Stockbridge and others, while among the distinguished visitors was His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, easily recognized by his flaming red skull cap and neck cloth, and on the floor was Bishop Newman.

Mr. Reed stood for awhile quietly and self-possessed beside his desk, the cynosure of all eyes; and when the enthusiasm had subsided began his speech which lasted an hour and a-half.

His speech, a carefully prepared one, was rather disappointing, and lacked much of the attractive sparkle that characterizes his extemporaneous efforts. It was based chiefly upon the noxious absurdity that the republican is the poor man's party, and the exploded doctrine that a protective tariff increases the wages of labor.

Mr. Reed concluded his remarks at 1:32, amid deafening applause and cheers from the galleries and the members on the floor.

Mr. Reed was followed by Mr. Speaker Crisp.

Mr. Wilson followed Mr. Crisp, and then voting on the amendments commenced. The vote on the bill itself will not be taken for some hours. The bill will be passed by an estimated majority of thirty or forty.

THE TARIFF BILL.

In the House of Representatives the greater part of yesterday was spent in discussing the distilled spirits schedule of the internal-revenue bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Dingley, leaving the bonded period of whisky as it is at present, was carried, and is the first and only amendment which the republicans have succeeded in incorporating in the bill. An amendment by Mr. Walker to increase the tax on whisky beyond that which was recommended by the ways and means committee (which is 10 cents a gallon) was rejected. An amendment by Mr. Springer was agreed to, putting a tax of two per cent. on incomes derived from succession and from gifts, devises and inheritance of both real estate and personal property.

The internal-revenue bill, which includes the income tax, was voted on the Wilson bill by a vote of 175 to 56, despite the earnest protests of those democrats who have contended that it should not be connected with the tariff reform measure. The amendment has now become, so far as the democrats can make it, a portion of the party policy. Of the fifty-six votes against tacking the internal-revenue bill to the tariff measure at least twenty were republicans. The majority of the 71 democrats who voted in caucus against the addition of the internal-revenue bill to the tariff bill yielded their own convictions on the subject and voted for the amendment in order to remain loyal to tariff reform.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Brazil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A cable dispatch from Montevideo says the Brazilian warships Niteroy, America, Aurora and Itapu will sail south on the sixth of February. They are to meet the Terendentes and Santos at Bahia, and will sail to find Admiral Mello, the order being to find him and fight to a standstill.